Capsule Summary **PG:62-77**

Culvert
USDA – Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC)
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
Beltsville, Prince George's County, Maryland
Ca. 1933

The culvert was constructed ca. 1933 and functioned as a structure to carry water runoff beneath Poultry Road on the Central Farm within the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Research Service's Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC). It was built in an area used by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI). The culvert consists of two masonry headwalls, one to the east constructed of stone that appears to date ca. 1933, and the second to the west constructed of brick and cement, which was built at an unknown date. There is an open drainage between the walls. The headwalls lie on a north-west axis, on the east side of Poultry Road. The rubble stone headwall abuts into the hillside on its east and is 18 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 4 feet tall. Centered on the wall is a six-foot wide opening, topped by a segmental arch with an arch ring that has radiating stones called "voussoirs." Inside the centered, six-foot-wide opening is a dividing concrete wall that creates two angled channels for water flow. Flat rectangular-cut stones cap the top the headwall. A wire livestock fence runs along the front of the headwall. The brick and cement headwall, which appears to have been constructed at a later date, is 7 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 2.5 feet tall. It is one and one-half bricks thick, with the bricks set in a Flemish bond and partially coated in concrete. Two metal pipes, each with a 21.5 inch diameter, pierce the wall.

The culvert is located on BARC's 2,980-acre Central Farm, the largest and oldest of all of BARC's farms. The USDA acquired the Central Farm in stages between 1910 and 1939; most of the buildings and landscape of the Central Farm were developed between 1911 and 1944. During the 1920s, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division led the continued development of the site and was the largest section (i.e., in terms of both areas occupied and staff) at BARC. The division's research initially focused on the breeding of all domestic animals, except dairy (Robinson and Associates 1998). The BAI transferred other divisions to BARC during the late 1920s and early 1930s using New Deal funding sources at the Central and East Farms; the Swine Research unit was relocated from the Central Farm to the East Farm during the period between 1938 and 1942 (Robinson and Associates 1998). Over the years, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division undertook critical poultry and swine research that improved the size and health of the farm animals; the BAI's researchers conducted important research at BARC that led to major improvements in eradicating and treating contagious diseases in farm animals, reducing parasite infestations, and improving nutrition.

In 1997, BARC was determined eligible for individual listing in the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP) as the largest national research facility for the USDA and for its role as the most diversified agricultural research complex in the world. The evaluation finds that while the culvert is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. The culvert is a contributing structure within BARC under Criterion A at the national level for its historical association with agricultural experimentation and under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of early road drainage construction techniques.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Culvert Inventory Number: PG:62-77

Address: 10300 Baltimore Avenue Culvert, Central Farm, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Beltsville Zip Code: 20705 County: Prince Georges

USGS Quadrangle(s): Beltsville

Property Owner: U.S.A. - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Tax Account ID Number: 01-0070151

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0143 Tax Map Number: 0019

Project: Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS Agency: USACE-Baltimore District

Agency Prepared By: AECOM

Preparer's Name: Rebecca McGovern Date Prepared: 10/31/2019

Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form, PG:62-14

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Beltsville Agricultural Research Center

Inventory Number: PG:62-14 Eligible: X yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) was one of the largest agricultural research facilities in the United States (Figures 1 and 2). Owned by the USDA, the facility was established in Beltsville in 1910 and significantly expanded in the 1930s and 1940s. In the 1960s, the USDA's research program began evolving from an internationally recognized research center to a decentralized model. In 1984, BARC was re-designated as a regional center. BARC's period of significance ranges from its inception in 1910 to its reclassification as a regional center in 1984.

STRUCTURE LOCATION

BARC identifies the address of the culvert as 10300 Baltimore Avenue, Culvert, Central Farm. The culvert is located 17' east of Poultry Road; 2,500' south of the intersection of Odell and Poultry Roads.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

Located in the USDA ARS BARC's Central Farm (Figures 3 through 6), the culvert (Photos 1 through 4) was built to carry runoff water runoff beneath Poultry Road. It consists of two masonry headwalls (Photo 1 and 2), one to the east constructed of stone that appears to date ca. 1933, and the other second to the west constructed of brick and cement, which was built at an unknown date. There is an open drainage between the walls. The headwalls lie on a north-west axis, on the east side of Poultry Road. The rubble stone headwall (Photo 3) abuts into the hillside on its east and is 18 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 4 feet tall. Centered on the wall is a six-foot wide opening, topped by a segmental arch with an arch ring that has radiating stones called "voussoirs" (Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc. 1997). Inside the centered, six-foot-wide opening is a dividing concrete wall that creates two angled channels for water flow. Flat rectangular-cut stones cap the top the headwall. A wire livestock fence runs along the front of the headwall.

The brick and cement headwall (Photo 4), which appears to have been constructed at a later date, is 7 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 2.5 feet tall. It is one and onea -half leaves bricks thick, with the bricks set in a Flemish bond and partially coated in concrete. Two metal pipes, each with a 21.5 inch diameter, pierce the wall.

The culvert is in good condition.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

Central Farm

The culvert, constructed ca. 1933, is located on the 2,980-acre Central Farm. The largest and oldest of all of BARC's farms, the USDA acquired the Central Farm in stages between 1910 and 1939; most of the buildings and landscape of the Central Farm were developed between 1911 and 1944. The Central Farm is located at the center of BARC and is adjacent to BARC's Linkage Farm to the west, single-family homes along Odell Road to the north, facilities associated with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and U.S. Department of State (DOS) to the northeast, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to the east, and the City of Greenbelt to the south. The Central Farm has approximately 12 clusters of buildings situated on approximately 336 acres (of the 2,980-acre total), as well as pastures, wetlands, and forested areas used for animal husbandry, production crops, animal and plant research, and wildlife management. The USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) has historically been the Central Farm's main user (Robinson and Associates 1998).

The USDA acquired the first portion of the Central Farm in 1910 when it purchased 475 acres of the Hall Farm for the Farm Dairy and Animal Husbandry Divisions of the BAI to establish an experimental farm. To accommodate the experimental farm's many research tasks during BARC's early period (i.e., 1910-1933), the USDA constructed laboratories, farm buildings, pastures, and staff housing. In addition, the BAI added laboratories for its Pathology and Zoological Divisions.

In the 1920s, the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) began to operate at BARC on approximately 425 acres of leased land that was subsequently purchased with Public Works Administration (PWA) funds in the 1930s, expanding the Central Farm (Wiser and Rasmussen 1966; USDA ca. 1937). In 1924, the Farm Dairy and Animal Husbandry Divisions separated into the Bureau of Dairy Industry (BDI) and the BAI. The BDI used 190 acres for continued experiments on dairy cattle breeding, forage crop, silage, and milk research, and the BAI kept 285 acres for its animal research. By 1925, the USDA owned 1,062 acres of the Central Farm and leased about 1,000 more acres (Wiser and Rasmussen 1966). By 1933, four land purchases totaling an additional 1,381 acres further increased the Central Farm's size (USDA ca. 1937; Robinson and Associates 1998).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

The majority of the Central Farm was acquired under New Deal policies and funding of the 1930s, when the USDA transformed BARC into a model experiment station. A series of land acquisitions during the 1930s grew BARC to more than 12,000 acres. With this expansion, many of the Bureaus either established, enlarged, or constructed new research facilities on the Central Farm. These included the BAI's pathology, zoology, and insecticide divisions, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Cultural and Industrial Chemistry, and the Food and Drug Administration (Robinson and Associates 1998).

The expansion of BARC required major infrastructure improvements that were undertaken with PWA funding and oversight, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) assistance and labor. A CCC camp was established on the north end of the Central Farm in 1933; eventually, four CCC camps were established at BARC, although their exact locations are not known. The CCC workers cleared and drained land, built fences and roads, and constructed small sheds and structures. The overall design of the Central Farm in the 1930s was guided by a master plan that was the work of A.D. Taylor and Delos Smith; H.F. Seahorn of the Public Buildings Administration; Robert T. Walker, CCC landscape architect; and Hugh H. Bennet of the Soil Conservation Service (Robinson and Associates 1998). The Central Farm's character-defining landscape features include:

-- Topographical and anthropogenically altered features, such as major paved roads, minor service and field roads, drainage systems, Beaver Dam Creek, and graded fields;
-- Vegetation features, such as field and research crops, pastures, Beltsville Seasonal Ponds, Beltsville Bottomland Forest, and meadows;
-- Circulation features, such as Dairy Farm, Powder Mill, Entomology, Research, BioControl, Poultry, and Beaver Dam Roads, as well as secondary and service roads;
-- Five main clusters of development, including the 100 Area Cluster (BDI), 200 Area Cluster (BAI – Poultry Research Division), 300 Area Cluster (BAI – Parasitological Laboratory of the Zoological Division), 400 Area Cluster (Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine [BEPQ] – Entomology Research Division), and 1000 Area Cluster (Animal Disease Station); and
-- Small-scale features, such as fencing, culverts, an amphitheater, and a cemetery (Robinson and Associates 1998).

Bureau of Animal Industry

The USDA's BAI, the earliest of the USDA's research bureaus at BARC, came to the Central Farm in 1910 when its Dairy and Animal Husbandry Divisions established an experimental farm within BARC's initial 475 acres. When the USDA reorganized the Dairy Division into a separate BDI, the BAI retained 285 acres of the Central Farm for its Animal Husbandry Division. During the 1920s, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division led the continued development of the site and was the largest section (i.e., in terms of both areas occupied and staff) at BARC. The division's research initially focused on the breeding of all domestic animals, except dairy (Robinson and Associates 1998).

By the early 1930s, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division's needs far exceeded its facilities. To address these needs, the PWA allotted over $1 million for a major construction program at BARC that included laboratories, an abattoir (slaughterhouse), and animal buildings. These facilities were constructed at BARC with the assistance of CCC workers, with funding and oversight provided by the PWA and the Civil Works Administration. A new Main Laboratory (i.e., Building 200), constructed under this program, was the showpiece of the new animal husbandry area.

As a result of the expansion, by the mid-1930s, the BAI's Animal Husbandry Division was the largest experimental farm in the country and the center of nation's research on animal husbandry (Robinson and Associates 1998). In addition to animal husbandry, the BAI transferred other divisions to BARC during the late 1920s and early 1930s using New Deal funding sources at the Central and East Farms. The BAI's Zoological Division moved its experimental headquarters to, and the BAI's Animal Disease Station

was established at BARC's Central Farm in 1929 and expanded in 1935 (Robinson and Associates 1998).

In 1953, the USDA undertook a major reorganization and decentralization of the USDA's agricultural research program that continued through the 1970s (Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] 1981). The decentralization had long-lasting consequences for BARC. The department's scientific bureaus, including the BAI, were discontinued and the department's research functions were centralized under the new Agricultural Research Administration (now the ARS) (OTA 1981). The USDA again reorganized in 1972 with administrative decentralization as its goal (OTA 1981). Through this process, operating responsibility was delegated to four regions, which were then subdivided into research area centers. BARC's scientists and facilities thus became a regional research facility, rather than a national one (OTA 1981). By 1980, the USDA's research program was highly decentralized, with research undertaken at 148 locations, including the much diminished 450-scientist facility at BARC (OTA 1981).

Over the years, the BAI's researchers conducted important research at BARC that has led to major improvements in eradicating and treating contagious diseases in farm animals, reducing parasite infestations, and improving nutrition. The BAI's Animal Husbandry Division undertook critical poultry and swine research that improved the size and health of the farm animals. The BAI's Zoology Division's parasite research brought innovative new approaches to treating infestations. The BAI's Animal Disease Station developed vaccines to prevent Bang's disease and developed sterilization methods for contaminated hides (Robinson and Associates 1998).

New Deal Policies and Programs for Agriculture

The stone headwall of the culvert appears to have been built during the New Deal period of BARC's development. The New Deal was a series of policies and programs initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt between 1933 and 1939 in response to widespread hardship during the Great Depression. The programs focused on "relief, recovery, and reform" and greatly increased the scope of the federal government's activities. Initial programs (1933-34) provided quick relief for banks through the Emergency Banking Act and the 1933 Banking Act, granted funds to states and local municipalities through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and established make-work projects through the Civil Works Administration and conservation and reforestation schemes through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Later programs (1935-1939) included the creation of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Social Security, the United States Housing Authority, and the Farm Security Administration; and passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 that set minimum wages and maximum hours. BARC's substantial expansion between 1933 and 1941 was a direct consequence of the policies and programs of the New Deal (Berkin, Miller, Cherny and Gormly 2011).

Agriculture was a major President Roosevelt, the Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and the Under Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell were determined to improve the lot of the nation's farmers through New Deal programs, and the BARC became the nation's primary agricultural research center as a result. Even before the Great Depression, the agricultural markets had been struggling. Advances in farm production in the 1920s had led to overproduction and a near collapse of the agricultural markets. Crops were left in the fields unharvested because prices did not warrant transporting them to market. The first major initiative was the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 that paid farmers to produce less, thereby creating an artificial scarcity and raising prices, rapidly improving farm incomes (USDA 2016).

Nearly eleven million dollars in Public Works Administration (PWA), Civil Works Administration (CWA), Works Progress Administration (WPA), and direct appropriations went to Beltsville between 1933 and 1941 (Robinson and Associates 1998). Secretary Wallace and Undersecretary Tugwell keenly recognized there was more to be done to ensure the stability of the agricultural economy and orchestrated the allocation of funds from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and other agencies for the construction of new scientific research facilities (USDA 1963). The experimental farm at Beltsville was significantly expanded to be a national model experiment station for agriculture (Robinson and Associates 1998). Tugwell

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

specifically saw Beltsville as a way to help small farmers who were too poor and unorganized to conduct scientific research (Robinson and Associates 1998). The drought and windstorms that created the Dust Bowl in southwestern states made the need for research even more urgent. In 1934, the USDA relocated most of the department's facilities around the Washington, DC region at Beltsville, including an animal disease station in Bethesda, Maryland, the experiment greenhouses on the Mall between 13th and 14th Streets, the bee culture research building in Somerset, Maryland, and a small installation in Takoma Park, Maryland for studying the control of insects (USDA 1963). The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 granted funds for the establishment of regional agricultural research centers that would collaborate with the Beltsville center (USDA 2016). Most of the historic buildings at Beltsville are a product of the New Deal-era funding programs.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at Beltsville

The CCC built many of the culverts at BARC. New facilities were needed to house the expanded role of the farm, so the research center hosted four CCC camps, designated as Camp A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4, during the Great Depression. The CCC men played an important role in the shaping the landscape of BARC by completing much of the infrastructure such as sewer, water, electrical, road/bridges, fences, and landscaping/land clearing funded by the Works Progress Administration. In addition to major landscaping projects, they constructed many new buildings including residences, laboratories (such as the Animal Husbandry Laboratory (Building 200), the Germplasm Resources Laboratory (Building 004), the Bee Research Library (Building 476), barns, sheds, an administration building, greenhouses, headhouses, and other outhouses (Robinson and Associates 1998, Living New Deal n.d.). The first camp, Camp A-1, was organized in June 1933 at the Bureau of Animal Industry's Experimental Station, and the camp commander, four officers, staffer, and 126 enlistees, Company 2301 (a "white" company), arrived in October 1933. The company built their barracks and, probably, their support structures. Their work focused on public campground improvements, fire hazard removal, construction of firebreaks, truck trails and driveways for livestock, forest culture work, planting, topographical and timber surveys, landscaping, and drainage. The camp expanded in December 1934 to 200 men and by then was also completing road and fire lane construction, tree planting, and telephone line erection. Camp A-1 was discontinued by September 1936 when the Bureau of Animal Industry agreed to consolidate the four camps into three (Thomas, Newell, and Zebooker 1993).

Camp A-2, was established in September 1934 and was occupied the next month by Company 1362, comprising 172 white personnel. The men constructed their own barracks and the officer's quarters and established a newspaper. Their duties included surveying; draining and ditching; road construction; forest clean-up; road clearing; road, surface drain and water line construction; drainage and sewage disposal; and bridge and culvert construction. In 1938, a 181-man "colored" company, Company 322-C was established at Camp A-2. The camp continued to operate until at least April 1942 (Thomas, Newell, and Zebooker 1993).

Camp A-3 was established in November 1935, when Company 370, a 142-man white unit transferred to Beltsville from Big Stone Gap, Virginia. The company members worked on 11,000 acres of the experimental farm, in animal husbandry, landscaping, laying sewer lines, forestry improvements, and road construction. The 5438th, a 220-member white company, occupied the site in May 1936 and constructed sewer systems, fencing, water lines, razing of old buildings, and road work. A colored company, the 2134th-C occupied A-3 in October 1937. The 180 men worked on fencing, drainage, water, and sewer line installation. By 1938, their work also included construction of equipment sheds and new lodges. In August 1939, they were building an education building and a barracks. The company commuted to Fort Meade, Maryland by November 1941. The exact date of the closing of the camp is not known (Thomas, Newell and Zebooker 1993).

Company 309 occupied Camp A-4 in 1935. The 181 white men completed landscaping. The 204-member Company 5445 was assigned to the camp in May 1936 and they worked on forestry improvement, landscaping and developing, maintaining a nursery, and construction of firebreaks and trails. By 1937, they were also involved with road construction, land clearing for experimental pastures, fencing, reclaiming wet grounds and swamps, and large landscaping projects. Three "junior colored companies" were

transferred to the camp in 1937 and then Company 2317-C, comprising 181 black men occupied the camp. The camp was still operating in April 1942, and no other records have been found that indicate the closure date (Thomas, Newell and Zebooker 1993).

BARC's Log Lodge, built by men of the CCC between 1934 and 1937, served as the recreation center for the four CCC camps at Beltsville. It was modeled after lodges in Yellowstone National Park and used lumber and logs from trees growing on BARC. The CCC used the lodge for recreation until 1942, when it was converted into a cafeteria in use until 1985. Today it operates as the BARC visitor's center (UC Berkeley 2019).

Overall, the camps were constructed by the first companies to arrive and additional structures and improvements were added as needed. Although early buildings, such as educational buildings and the gymnasium (Log Lodge) were permanent buildings, as time passed, more temporary buildings were constructed. All but Camp A-1, which closed in 1936, were operational until at least mid-1942. It appears that each camp was assigned a certain tract within the BARC complex (Thomas, Newell and Zebooker 1993).

History of the Culvert

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided major contributions during their nine-year camp program at Beltsville. Since 1933, the participants of the camps completed the following: 39 bridges, 49 buildings, over 65 miles of roads and trails, 29,000 square yards of parking areas, 12,000 feet of walkways, 130,000 rods of fence, 174,000 feet of water supply pipe lines, 78,000 trees and shrubs over 700 acres, and more (Smith 2014). It is not known for certain when the culvert was constructed, but based on the stone construction that shares characteristics of other features constructed by the CCC and from the New Deal period, the stone headwall was likely to have been built during the CCC camp program at Beltsville. It is not known when the brick headwall was built.

In 1998, Robinson and Associates completed a survey form of the BARC landscape. During their visit, they observed small scale site features at the Central Farm such as fencing, signs, roadways, and drainageway culvert heads. They believed many of these features were from the New Deal era, including the culvert heads which they list as both contributing and non-contributing (Robinson and Associates 1998).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

In 1997, BARC, a 6,582-acre federal agricultural research facility, was determined eligible in its entirety for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the largest national research facility for the USDA and for its role as the most diversified agricultural research complex in the world. The culvert was not described in the 1997 report. This evaluation finds that while the culvert is not individually significant, it contributes to the overall significance of BARC. The history and development of the agricultural research facility also reflects New Deal policies and programs, and contains notable landscape architecture, Georgian Revival architecture, and experimental agricultural architecture. The criteria applied to evaluate properties for the NRHP are presented below.

Under Criterion A, the culvert is a contributing structure within BARC, which is significant at the national level for its association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad pattern of our history with agricultural experimentation. Many aspects of twentieth century living for the farmer and consumer were influenced by the scientific research conducted at BARC. BARC is a prominent example of the federal role in agricultural research, scientific agricultural research in general, and New Deal policies and programs, such as the 1930s agricultural policies and funding, the PWA, and the CCC, which all played important roles in shaping the experimental farm. BARC's scientists and researchers have made major contributions toward scientific knowledge that have resulted in incredible advances in crop production, plant and animal disease control, and pest control. The

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

culvert was specifically designed and operated to allow water flow beneath Poultry Road within the BAI's 200 Area Cluster - Poultry Research Division. BARC scientists and researchers made valuable scientific contributions, both in foundational and applicable science.

BARC and the culvert have not been determined significant under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under Criterion C, the culvert is a contributing structure within BARC, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The physical appearance of BARC was strongly influenced in the 1930s by the planning team of A.D. Taylor, landscape architect, and Delos Smith, architect. The majority of BARC's buildings share a Georgian Revival style and/or display the characteristics of experimental agricultural architecture. BARC's landscape includes major paved roads, minor service roads, field and research crops, pasture lands, seasonal ponds, forests, sustainable meadows, and other landscape features and buildings. The culvert, while relatively modest in design, represents an example of early road drainage construction techniques by the CCC, and contributes to the overall landscape.

Neither BARC nor the culvert specifically has been evaluated under Criterion D for its yielding, or likelihood to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The culvert retains its original location and setting within an agricultural research complex. The culvert is specifically linked in its design and operation as allowing water flow beneath Poultry Road and its ties to the BAI's 200 Area Cluster (Poultry Research Division) research buildings. The feeling of, and association with, an agricultural research center is intact. The culvert maintains key elements of its original design including form, materials, and ornamentation, despite the addition of the adjacent modern culvert. The culvert retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The culvert is in good condition.

Although the culvert does not reach the level of significance necessary for individual listing on the NRHP, it maintains its significance within BARC under Criteria A and C.

REFERENCES

Berkin, Carol, Christopher Miller, Robert Cherny, and James Gormly
2011 Making America: A History of the United States, Volume 2: From 1865. Boston: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011.

Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), U.S. Food and Agricultural Research Advisory Panel
1981 An Assessment of the United States Food and Agricultural Research System. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
https://books.google.com/books?id=0Muy9v0PQckC&lpg=PA29&dq=The%20Role%20and%20Development%20of%20%20Public%20Agricultural%20Research&pg=PA29#v=onepage&q&f=false (accessed October 10, 2019).

Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.
1997 "Small Structures on Maryland's Roadways." Historic Context Report. Baltimore, Maryland.
https://www.roads.maryland.gov/OPPEN/Small%20Structures%20on%20Maryland%27s%20Roadways,%20Historic%20Context%20Report.pdf (accessed October 30, 2019).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Robinson and Associates
1998 "Beltsville Agricultural Research Center-Beltsville, MD Survey Form: Landscape." On file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

Historic Site Survey, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

Smith, Michael
2014 "State-By-State: Maryland." Civilian Conservation Corps Resource Page. http://cccresources.blogspot.com/2014/05/state-by-state-maryland.html?_sm_au_=iVVZrTM0ssvD0Z15kMMGvK6FH3tTM (accessed October 30, 2019).

Thomas, Ronald A., Sam Newell, and Betty C. Zebooker
1993 Phase 1 Archaeological Survey, USDA BARC-East, Water Systems Improvement. MAAR Associates, Inc.

University of California Berkeley (UC Berkeley)
2019 "Henry A. Wallace Beltsville Agricultural Research Center - Beltsville MD." The Living New Deal. https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/henry-a-wallace-beltsville-agricultural-research-center-beltsville-md/ (accessed October 30, 2019).

"Log Lodge, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center - Beltsville MD." The Living New Deal. https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/log-lodge-beltsville-agricultural-research-center-beltsville-md/ (accessed October 30, 2019).

United States Department of Agriculture
ca. 1937 The National Agricultural Research Center of the Department of Agriculture. USDA Library, Special Collections 360.

1963 Century of Service: the first 100 years of the United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Centennial Committee.

2016 History of Research at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Research Service. https://www.ars.usda.gov/oc/timeline/ (accessed October 30, 2019).

Wiser, Vivian and Wayne D. Rasmussen
1966 "Background for Plenty: A National Center for Agricultural Research." Maryland Historical Magazine 61:4, December 1966.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

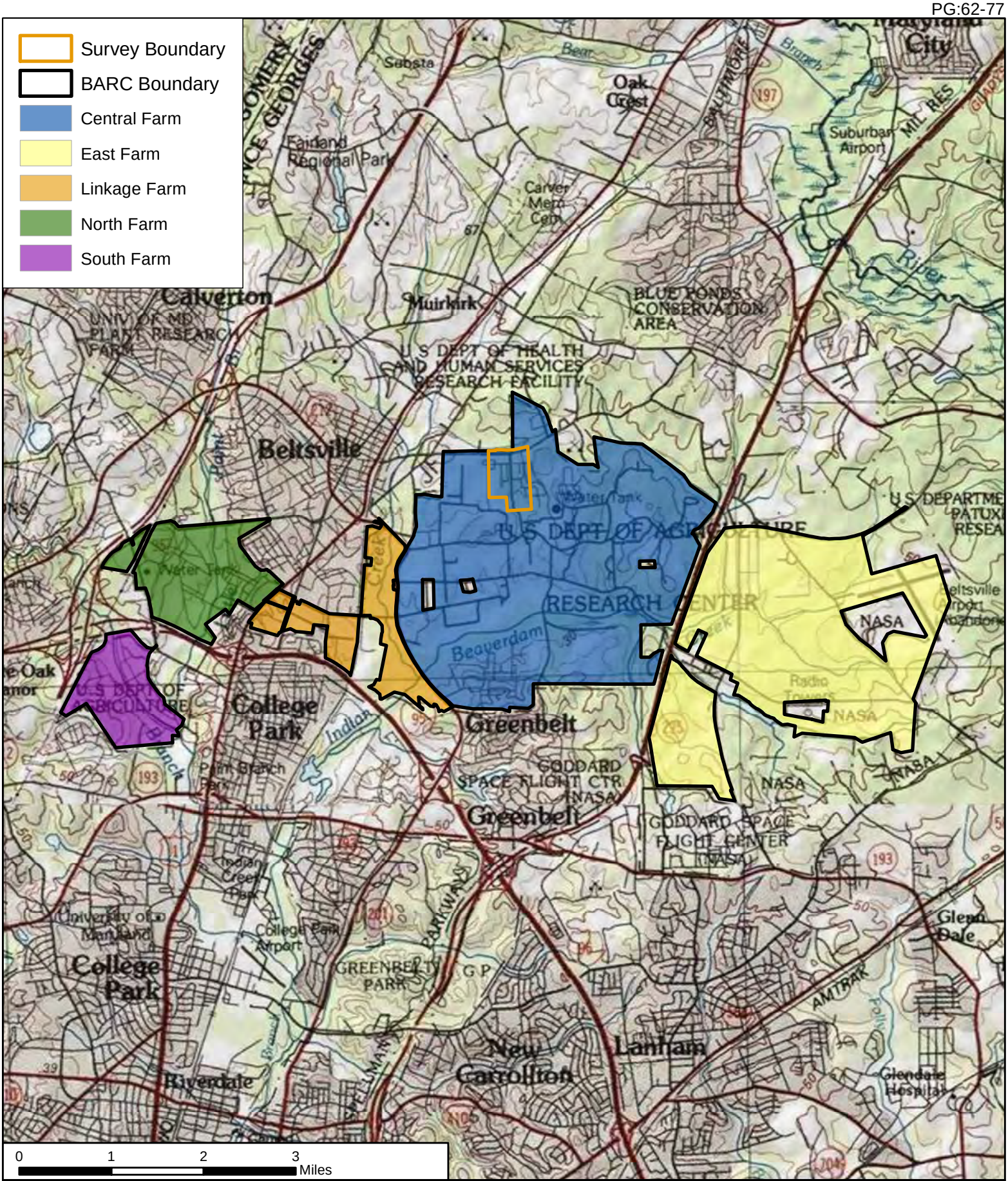
Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**



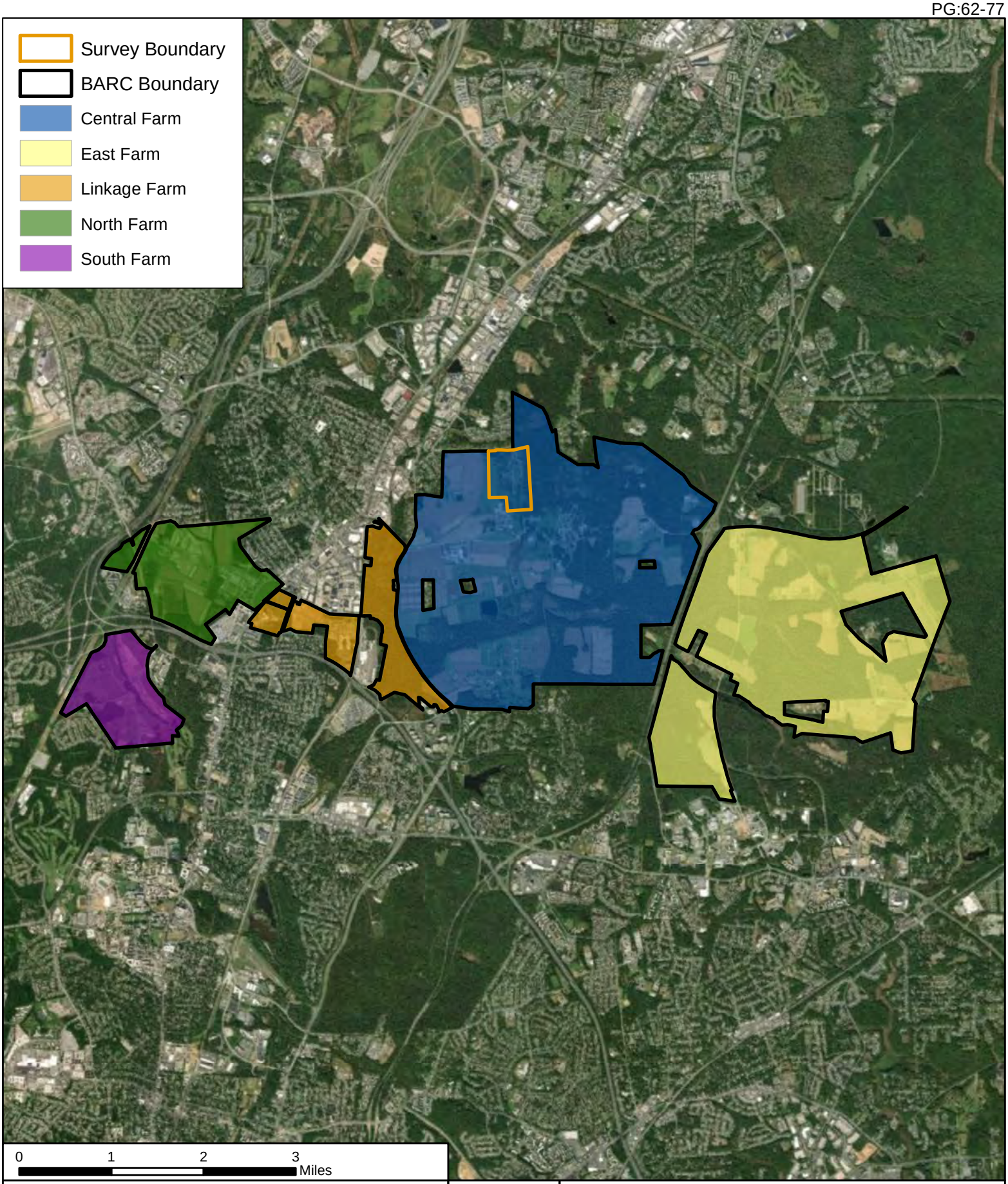
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:85,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264

TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map
Culvert (PG:62-77)

PROJ NO

FIGURE 1



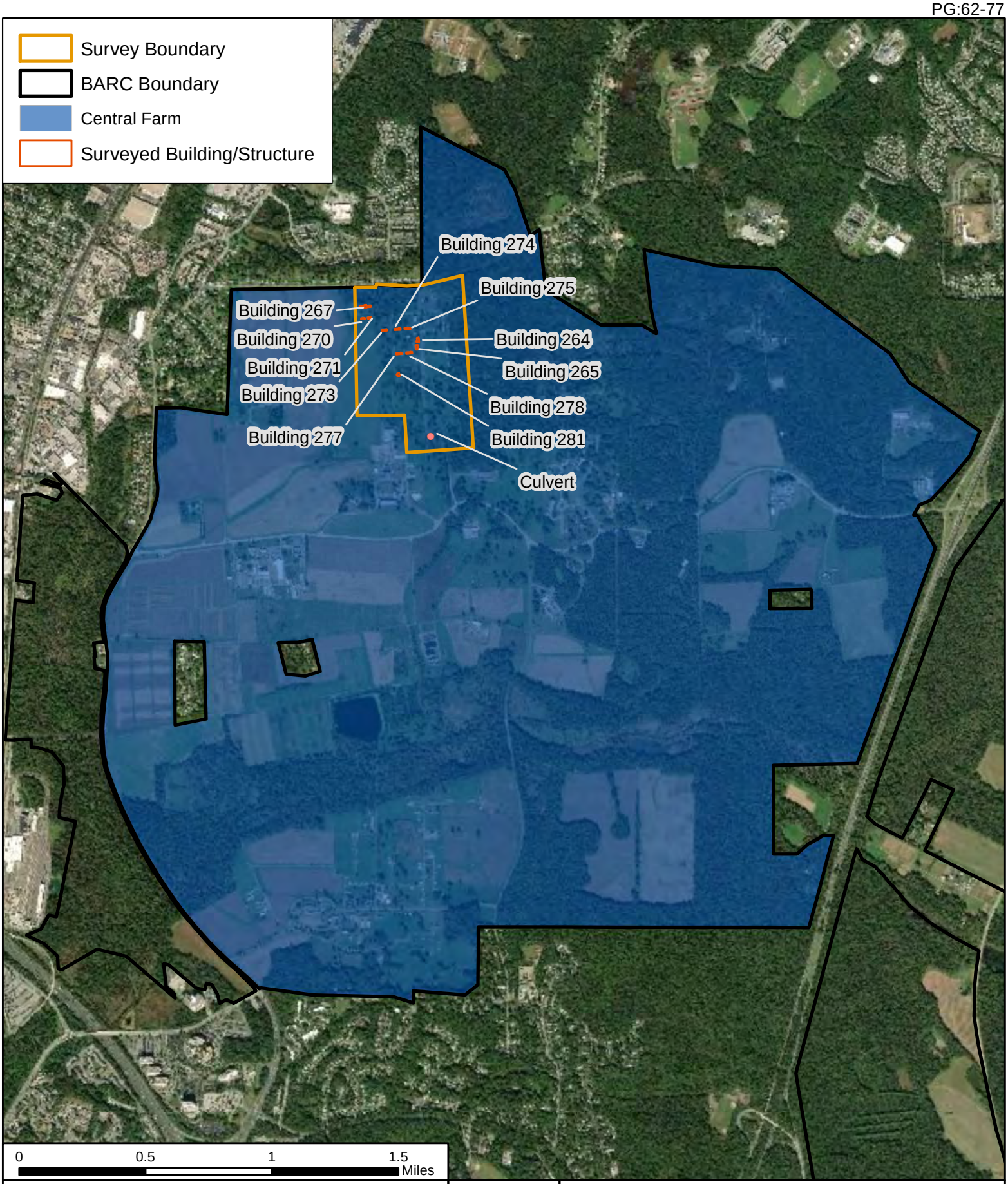
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:85,000
SOURCE	ESRI 2019

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264

TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Overview Map
Culvert (PG:62-77)

PROJ NO

FIGURE
2



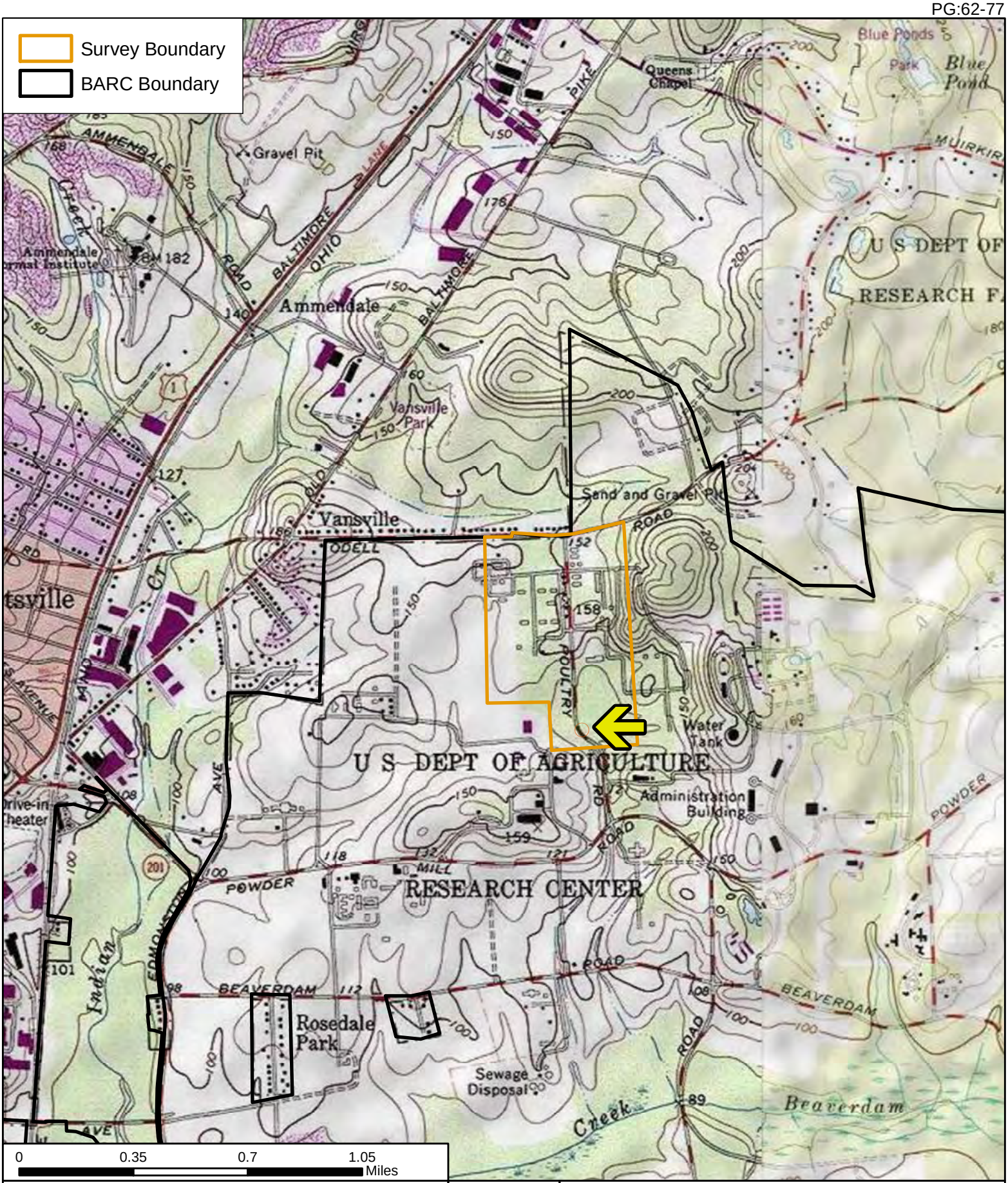
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:31,000
SOURCE	ESRI 2019

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264

TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Central Farm Culvert (PG:62-77)

PROJ NO

FIGURE 3



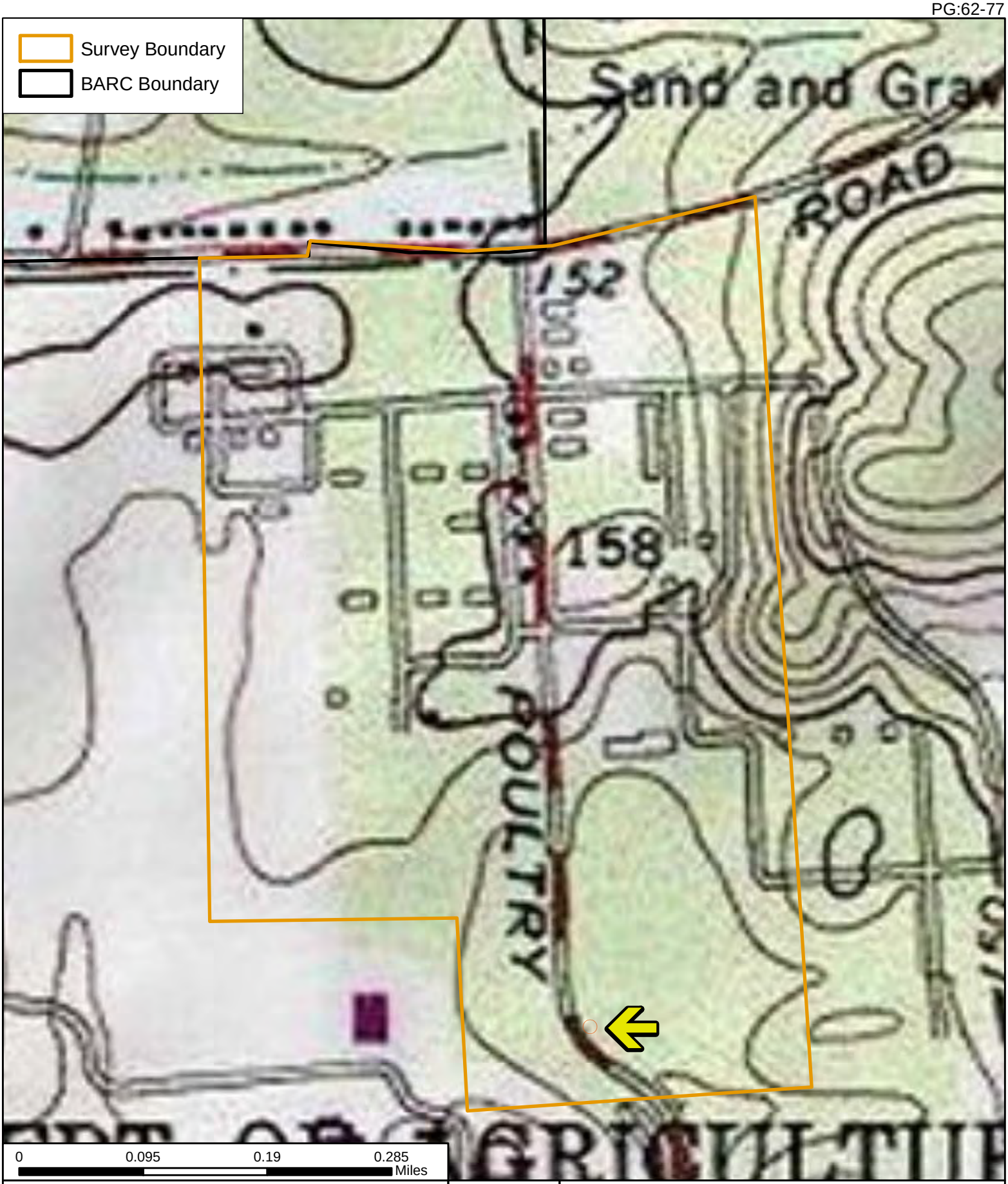
CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:24,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig4_281

TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Culvert (PG:62-77)

PROJ NO

FIGURE 4



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:6,000
SOURCE	USGS 7.5' Beltsville, MD Quad, 1979

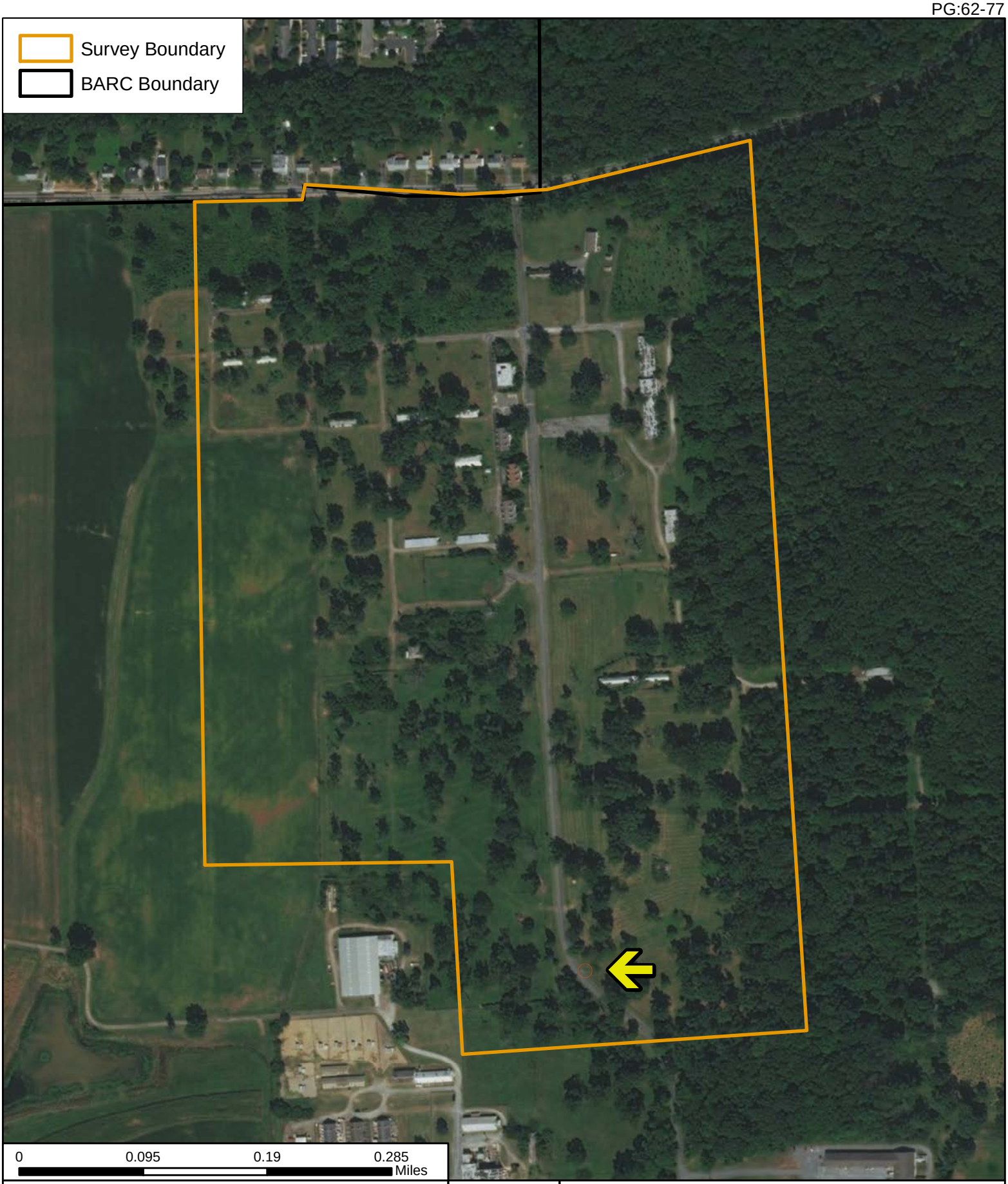
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig5_281

N

TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Culvert (PG:62-77)

PROJ NO

FIGURE
5



CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
SCALE	1:6,000
SOURCE	ESRI 2019

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Fig1B264

N

TITLE Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Culvert (PG:62-77)

PROJ NO

FIGURE
6

Photograph Log **PG:62-77**

USDA
Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS
Culvert
10300 Baltimore Avenue, Central Farm
Prince George's County, MD
Photographer: Melanie Lytle, Architectural Historian
October 14, 2019
MD SHPO

Archival Black and White Photographs and Digital Photographs for the Maryland Historical Trust.

1. PG:62-77_2019_10_14_01.tif, Culvert, Central Farm, Looking Southeast
2. PG:62-77_2019_10_14_02.tif, Culvert, Central Farm, Looking East
3. PG:62-77_2019_10_14_03.tif, Culvert, Central Farm, Looking Northeast
4. PG:62-77_2019_10_14_04.tif, Culvert, Central Farm, Looking Northwest

Photo 1 – Culvert, Central Farm, Looking Southeast

Photo 2 – Culvert, Central Farm, Looking East

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District		TITLE Photographs Culvert (PG:62-77)
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		
SCALE	-		PROJ NO
SOURCE	AECOM		FIGURE

\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Culvert\Fig_PhotoCulvert1.mxd

Photo 3 – Culvert, Central Farm, Looking Northeast

Photo 4 – Culvert, Central Farm, Looking Northwest

CLIENT	USACE - Baltimore District		TITLE Photographs Culvert (PG:62-77)
PROJ	Bureau of Engraving and Printing EIS		
SCALE	-		PROJ NO
SOURCE	AECOM		FIGURE
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENV\IAP\CRM\USDA - BARC CRM study, Phase 1\900-GIS and Graphics\920 GIS\ArchHist\Culvert\Fig_PhotoCulvert2.mxd			